

**(b) Public comment**

The Secretary of Commerce may, as appropriate, provide notice and reasonable opportunity for public comment as part of the study conducted under subsection (a) of this section.

**(c) Report**

The Secretary of Commerce shall, by no later than the date that is 1 year after August 23, 1988, submit to the Congress and the President a report on the findings and recommendations reached by the Secretary of Commerce as a result of the study conducted under subsection (a) of this section. Such report shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1381, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1224.)

**§ 3111. International obligations**

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to require actions inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States, including the WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 3501 of this title).

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1382, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1224; Pub. L. 103-465, title VI, §621(a)(7), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4993.)

**AMENDMENTS**

1994—Pub. L. 103-465 substituted “the WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 3501 of this title)” for “the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade”.

**EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT**

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-465 effective on the date on which the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States [Jan. 1, 1995], see section 621(b) of Pub. L. 103-465, set out as a note under section 1677k of this title.

**CHAPTER 20—ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE**

Sec.	
3201.	Authority to grant duty-free treatment.
3202.	Beneficiary country.
	(a) Definitions.
	(b) Countries eligible for designation; congressional notification.
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3204.	International Trade Commission reports on impact of this chapter.
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	(b) Report requirements.
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3205.	Impact study by Secretary of Labor.
3206.	Termination of preferential treatment.

**CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This chapter is referred to in section 2272 of this title; title 6 section 212.

**§ 3201. Authority to grant duty-free treatment**

The President may proclaim duty-free treatment (or other preferential treatment) for all eligible articles from any beneficiary country in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 102-182, title II, §202, Dec. 4, 1991, 105 Stat. 1236; Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3103(c)(1), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1033.)

**AMENDMENTS**

2002—Pub. L. 107-210 inserted “(or other preferential treatment)” after “treatment”.

**TERMINATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT**

Preferential treatment under this chapter to expire after Dec. 31, 2006, see section 3206 of this title.

**SHORT TITLE OF 2002 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3101, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1023, provided that: “This title [amending sections 2703, 3201 to 3203, 3206, and 3721 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and sections 2703, 3202, 3206, and 3721 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act’.”

**SHORT TITLE**

Section 201 of title II of Pub. L. 102-182 provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Preference Act’.”

**FINDINGS**

Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3102, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1023, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Since the Andean Trade Preference Act [19 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.] was enacted in 1991, it has had a positive impact on United States trade with Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Two-way trade has doubled, with the United States serving as the leading source of imports and leading export market for each of the Andean beneficiary countries. This has resulted in increased jobs and expanded export opportunities in both the United States and the Andean region.

“(2) The Andean Trade Preference Act has been a key element in the United States counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region, promoting export diversification and broad-based economic development that provides sustainable economic alternatives to drug-crop production, strengthening the legitimate economies of Andean countries and creating viable alternatives to illicit trade in coca.

“(3) Notwithstanding the success of the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Andean region remains threatened by political and economic instability and fragility, vulnerable to the consequences of the drug war and fierce global competition for its legitimate trade.

“(4) The continuing instability in the Andean region poses a threat to the security interests of the United States and the world. This problem has been partially addressed through foreign aid, such as Plan Colombia, enacted by Congress in 2000. However, foreign aid alone is not sufficient. Enhancement of legitimate trade with the United States provides an alternative means for reviving and stabilizing the economies in the Andean region.

“(5) The Andean Trade Preference Act constitutes a tangible commitment by the United States to the promotion of prosperity, stability, and democracy in the beneficiary countries.

“(6) Renewal and enhancement of the Andean Trade Preference Act will bolster the confidence of domestic private enterprise and foreign investors in the economic prospects of the region, ensuring that le-